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Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

"PIONEERS"—THE BOY AND GIRL SCOUTS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

The Communist party has organized this big league of youth for more than 5,000,000 children from 9 to 16 years old. In addition there are the Octobras, numbering 2,000,000, for children 3 to 9 years old, and the Young Communists, with about 4,500,000 members for young men and women from 16 to 24 years of age (See Bulletin No. 1).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Soviet Union Is Largest Continuous Nation

THE recent visit of the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinoff, to discuss diplomatic relations between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (the modern name for "Russia"), has focused attention on the Soviet Union, whose eastern-most territory is separated by only a few miles of sea water from American soil in Alaska.

Few people other than students of foreign affairs realize the huge size and extent of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Soviet Union is, in fact, the world's largest continuous country, covering about one-seventh of the land area of the world. It is second only to the British Empire among the world's landowners, and its 164,000,000 people probably comprise about one-twelfth of the population of the earth.

Smaller Than Pre-War Russia

The Soviet Union possesses three times as much territory as the United States, and it stretches across two continents (Europe and Asia) a distance of about 5,000 miles—a round trip from Washington to San Francisco. The Soviet Union of to-day, however, is smaller than pre-war Russia; Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Finland, and parts of Poland, Romania, and Turkey were all carved from the Empire after the close of the World War. The present territory of the U.S.S.R. is about 93 per cent of Tsarist Russia.

To outsiders the Soviet Union is somewhat of a geographic and racial jig-saw puzzle. As its name implies the nation is not a single unit, but a collection of "Republics" and "Areas" which might be compared loosely to our States and Territories. Americans who can name the States of our own Union, and perhaps the nations of Central and South America, would be perplexed if asked to give the seven chief or constituent republics of the Soviet Union.

These seven political divisions (with their capitals in parentheses) are as follows: Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (Moskva, formerly Moscow); Ukrainian S.S.R. (Kharkov); White Russian S.S.R. (Minsk); Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. (Tiflis); Uzbek S.S.R. (Tashkent); Turkmen S.S.R. (Ashkhabad); and Tadzhik S.S.R. (Stalinabad).

A Land of Many Tongues

In addition, there are 36 autonomous or semi-independent republics and areas within the seven main divisions which have forms of government best suited for certain regions or racial groups. In the Soviet Union also one finds to-day 182 different nationalities speaking 149 different languages and dialects. Imagine our own difficulties if a Georgian could not read, write, or speak a word that a Vermonter understood, and if neither of them could communicate directly with a Californian or a Texan. This, on a small scale, illustrates the present linguistic problem of the U.S.S.R.

While "Russia" is a handy label to use for the Soviet Union it is seldom heard there to-day except in reference to the old Tsarist régime. The major division of the Union is known as the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, to be sure, but the whole unwieldy title is employed when it is mentioned, or perhaps the word "Russian" followed by the initials of the last four words.

The Russian S.F.S.R. embraces most of former European Russia and nearly all of Siberia. It includes 26 of the autonomous republics and areas of the Union. With a population about equal to that of France and its possessions, and an area twice that of Canada, it includes the Union's biggest and most important cities, its chief railroad lines, seaports, and canals, and much of its natural resources.

Ukraine Most Densely Populated

The Ukrainian S.S.R. includes only 2 per cent of the total area of the Union but it contains nearly 20 per cent of its population. It is the most densely-populated of the constituent republics. Mostly steppe-land, it is the chief wheat-raising section—the "bread box" of the country. The White Russian S.S.R., directly north of the Ukraine, is the smallest of the seven republics, yet it is about equal in area to Louisiana.

In the southern part of that vast central Asia area once known as Russian Turkestan, the three republics of Uzbek, Turkmen, and Tadzhik have been set up. These are destined to play important rôles as cotton, tobacco, silk, and fruit-raising regions. Many important minerals are also being mined in these areas, and extensive irrigating works are under construction.

The Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. is composed of the three states of Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia, with a combined area slightly less than twice that of New York State. Oil, minerals, and cotton are their chief resources.

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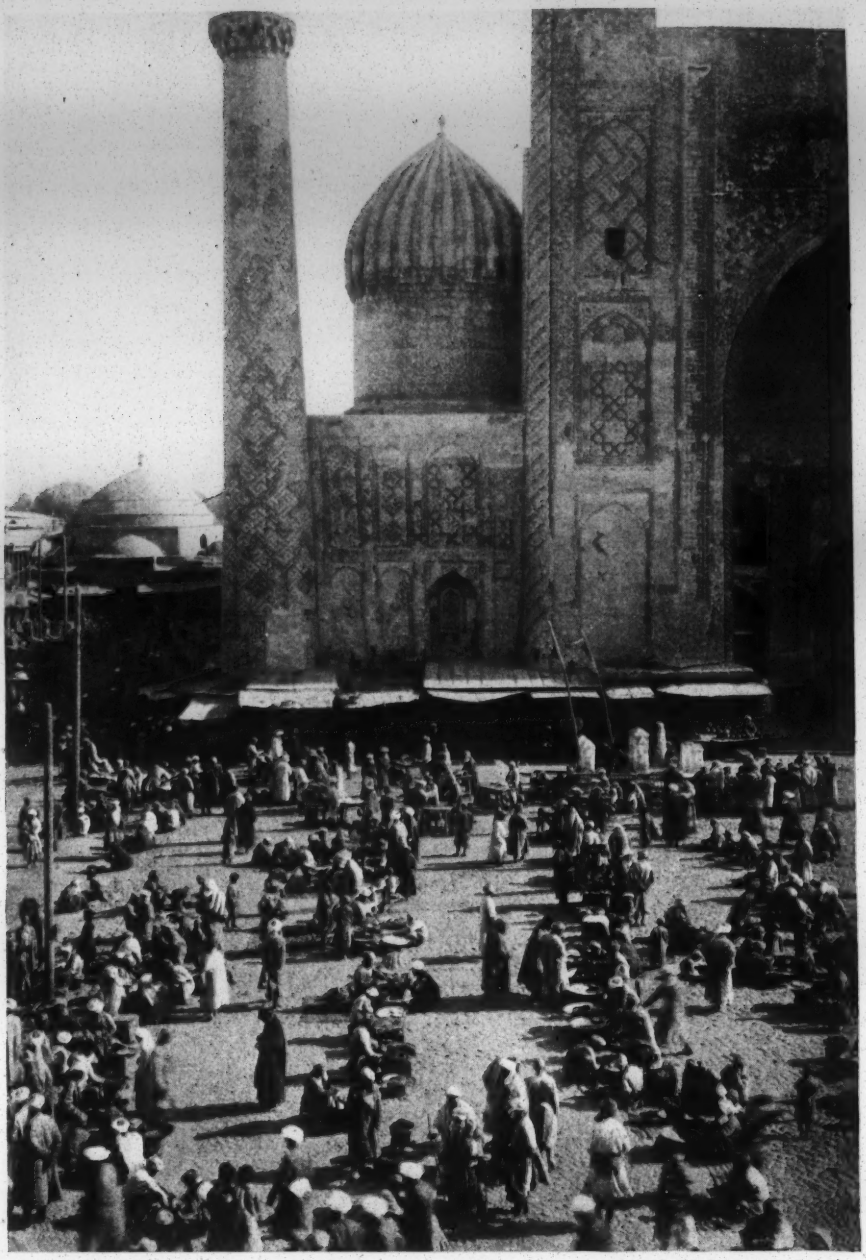

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THE RED STAR OF THE SOVIETS NOW SHINES OVER SAMARKAND

The huge Soviet Union to-day embraces many races, many languages, and many civilizations. Samarkand, in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, is no longer as important as it was in the glorious days when the Mongol Prince Tamerlane made it his capital, but it still contains many architectural gems, such as the Shir Dir Mosque above. Strangely-garbed crowds still throng its great market places (See Bulletin No. 1).

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Idaho's Panhandle, Home of the Nez Perce and Coeurs d'Alêne

"MANY WOUNDS," an aged Nez Perce Indian from Idaho's panhandle, has asked the U. S. Government to make good a promise, said to have been given in 1855, to deliver to his tribe "as much gold as six mules could pull, the gold loaded upon a heavy wagon."

Thus again a region which was once an important pawn in the game of carving States out of the rich territory of the Pacific Northwest comes into the news. The name "Nez Perce" (Indian neighbors of the better-known Coeurs d'Alêne) also calls attention to the large number of French names in Idaho, a strange circumstance in a district far removed from other lands settled by the French in North America. Idaho's French nomenclature, however, can be traced to a few French fur trappers and priests who came down into this region from Canada early in the 19th century.

Panhandle Question Goes to Congress

The strip of land now known as the Idaho Panhandle was included in Washington Territory from 1853 until 1863. In 1863 it became a part of wide-spreading Idaho Territory, which took in the present States of Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana. Creation of Montana Territory in 1864, and of Wyoming Territory in 1868, reduced Idaho to its present area of about 85,000 square miles.

When, because of gold and silver discoveries, the population of Idaho Territory became large enough to warrant a petition for statehood, the Panhandle question reached Congress. This was in 1885. A bill proposed annexation of the Panhandle to Washington Territory. It passed Congress in March, 1886, but was killed by President Cleveland through a pocket veto for which he gave no reason. After a long period of bitter controversy, Idaho, with the Panhandle still a part of it, was admitted as a State in 1890.

The name "Idaho" comes from a Shoshone expression *Ee-dah-how*. Its first syllable carries the idea of coming down. The second syllable is the root for both the sun and the mountains as everlasting objects. The third syllable is an exclamation. Thus the whole expression means that the sun rising behind the mountains throws a descending rim of light and it is time to get up.

"Awl-Hearted" Indians

Coeur d'Alêne means "Awl-hearted," almost certainly a term applied because of an alleged tribal characteristic of stinginess among the Indians of the region. When David Thompson, the famous geographer of the Northwest Company, built his trading post at Spokane House in 1811, some of these "Awl Hearts" came to visit him. Chronicles of Thompson's post, the first white settlement in eastern Washington, describe the Coeurs d'Alêne as sturdy savages who made drudges of their women and beat them unmercifully.

Nez Perce is French for "pierced nose," and, while the Idaho Panhandle Indians of the Shahaptian family are the only ones bearing this name to-day, they have never, within the memory of the white man, been known to practice the custom of inserting bits of shells in their nostrils.

The few whites who lived in the far Northwest sorely needed better overland communication with the East, and in 1859 Lieutenant John Mullan, with about 100 men, started from Walla Walla, Washington, and put a trail through to Fort Benton, then at the head of navigation on the Missouri River. The road was com-

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Nation Is More Than 1,000 Years Old

The development of Imperial Russia began more than 1,000 years ago when the country was divided into small parcels, each under the control of a local prince. In the 15th century the first of the Tsars began to pull these scattered fragments together into a great empire. Ivan the Third, the most famous imperialist, thus earned the title "Gatherer of Russian Earth." Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, Alexander I, and Nicholas I added to Russia's wealth and fame.

The present Soviet State dates from 1917, when the Petrograd (now Leningrad) Soviet seized the reins of government and handed them over to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. It is an interesting coincidence that the Soviet Union celebrated its 16th anniversary on November 7, 1933, the date that its first official representative landed in the United States. The Constitution of the Soviet Union was adopted on July 18, 1918.

Note: Students preparing units about the Soviet Union will find the following references helpful: "The Society's New Map of Asia" (supplement to December, 1933, *National Geographic Magazine*; "Surveying Through Khoresm," *National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1933; "First Airship Flight Around the World," June, 1930; "Some Impressions of 150,000 Miles of Travel," May, 1930; "Russia of the Hour," November, 1926; "The Far Eastern Republic (Siberia)," June, 1922; "Western Siberia and the Altai Mountains," May, 1921; "Glimpses of Siberia, the Russian 'Wild East,'" December, 1920; "The Land of the Stalking Death" and "Where Slav and Mongol Meet," November, 1919; "The Land of the Lambskins (Bokhara, now Bukhara, Uzbek, S.S.R.)," July, 1919; "Russia's Orphan Races," October, 1918; "The Ukraine, Past and Present," August, 1918; "Voyaging on the Volga Amid War and Revolution," March, 1918; and "Young Russia: The Land of Unlimited Possibilities," November, 1914.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN: "The Ukraine, Bread Basket of the Soviet Union," week of October 9, 1933.

Bound volumes of the *National Geographic Magazine* may be consulted in your school or local library.

Bulletin No. 1, November 27, 1933.

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WHEN THE SOVIETS HONORED MAXIM GORKI

On May 31, 1928, a special meeting of the governing body of the Soviet Union was called in the Great Imperial Theater of Moscow (Moskva) to celebrate the return of the noted Russian author—best known in America as the author of "The Lower Depths." Recently the important trading city of Nizhni Novgorod was renamed Gorki in his honor. The banners, in huge, Russian characters, extol the merits of learning.

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Monte Alban Treasures Shown in Washington

EXHIBITIONS of the rare Mixtec jewels and inscriptions found in the tombs of Monte Albán, Mexico, were held in several parts of this country, including the Century of Progress Tour, during the summer and autumn. Recently these archeological treasures were on display at the Pan American Union, in Washington, and thousands of visitors obtained a better idea of the civilization reached by certain Indian tribes in "America's Egypt" before the arrival of Europeans.

In a communication to the National Geographic Society Dr. Alfonso Caso, director of the excavations at Monte Albán and Head of the Department of Archeology of the National Museum of Mexico, describes the thrill of delving for early cultures with pick and shovel.

"To the great majority of those who are not specialists in the field of Mexico's ancient history, there existed only two civilized races—the Aztecs, who inhabited the plateau, and the Mayas, who flourished in Yucatán and Central America," he writes. "However, there were other independent peoples who developed cultures in some respects superior to those of the Aztecs and Mayas, and in the van of these were the Mixtecs and Zapotecs.

Racial Link Between Aztecs and Mayas

"These two distinct races probably link the peoples of the central plateau with those of Yucatán and Central America. Much is known of the history and life of the Aztecs from the writings of the Conquistadores, the friars who accompanied them, and the natives who learned to write with European characters. There are relics of their past, also—books written on maguey or agave paper or on tanned deerskin—and their history and calendars were cut in stone.

"On the other hand, we know practically nothing of the history of the Mixtecs and Zapotecs. What we do know consists chiefly of legend rather than historic knowledge. Monte Albán, an important Mixtec and Zapotec archeological site, is located on a chain of mountains that extends along the Oaxaca Valley and reaches a height of some 1,000 feet above the valley.

"The main plaza of Monte Albán is a rectangle 1,000 feet long by 650 feet wide, its entire area surrounded by platforms from which pyramids rise. In the center of the plaza are three large mounds. In one of them a tomb was excavated more than a century ago, but no record of its contents was kept. In October of 1931, we began work at the structure that incloses the great plaza on the north side. It was then a pile of formless ruins covered with grass and shrubs.

"For a long time both private and museum collections have possessed articles of gold and jade taken from Monte Albán. For this reason one of the objects of my research was the exploration of the tombs.

Nine Tombs Explored

"The first tomb explored, south of the main plaza, had already been stripped, and so our work was limited to clearing away the stones and dirt from its interior. The second tomb, to the west of the plaza, was intact, but produced only a few clay vessels. All the other tombs are situated about two-thirds of a mile north of the platform. Only one, the fourth, had been completely rifled.

"In all the other tombs (Nos. 3, 5, 6, 8, 9) we found human skeletons, pottery, and some articles of jade, shell, and obsidian; but it was Tomb 7 which yielded the greatest returns during the first period of work at Monte Albán and proved to be one of the most important archeological discoveries ever made in America.

"We began the exploration of the small mound occupied by Tomb 7 on January 6, 1932, and discovered in its upper part the foundations of some small rooms, the floors of which were formed by a heavy layer of mortar. We found on top of the tomb a sea shell, the tip of which had been cut off to form a mouthpiece, thus making it into a trumpet. Next to the shell were two necklaces of exquisite jade and two small earrings of the same material, but we did not find any human remains.

"About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of January we began to remove one of the stones which formed the arch of the second chamber of the tomb. Through the narrow aperture, lighted by a flash light, I could see a human skull and next to it two vases, one of which seemed to be of black clay with an extraordinary polish. It proved to be a goblet of rock crystal, which appeared black because of the earth within it.

UMI

pleted in the summer of 1862 at a cost of $230,000. It was the first overland outlet to the East for the wheat raised in the Walla Walla country. Because the route by Pend Oreille Lake appeared impracticable on account of floods at the time of the survey, Mullan chose the St. Regis and Coeur d'Alêne valleys.

Hostile Indians harassed travelers on the Mullan road. In the Nez Perce uprising of 1876, the last Indian war in the Northwest, the Coeurs d'Alêne were ready to join Chiefs Joseph and Looking Glass; but the spectacular war was ended by General Miles' trapping of Chief Joseph before the Panhandle Indians had organized their forces.

The Coeur d'Alêne mountains have long been immensely rich in silver, and there has been considerable gold mining as well.

Despite political divisions, the "Inland Empire," including eastern Washington, eastern Oregon, the Idaho Panhandle, and western Montana, has become a closely knit economic unit, with Spokane, Washington, as the capital. In some advertising circulars this trade territory is designated as "Lincoln, the 50th State." On maps used for advertising, the mythical State is represented as a large heart.

Note: See also "Pieces of Silver," *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1933; "Washington, The Evergreen State," February, 1933; "Trailing History Down the Big Muddy," July, 1928; "Seeing America with Lindbergh," January, 1928; "The Non-Stop Flight Across America," July, 1924; "Among the 'Craters of the Moon,'" March, 1924; "Famous Waterfalls," September, 1920; "The Origin of American State Names," August, 1920; and "A Mind's-Eye Map of America," June, 1920.

Bulletin No. 2, November 27, 1933.

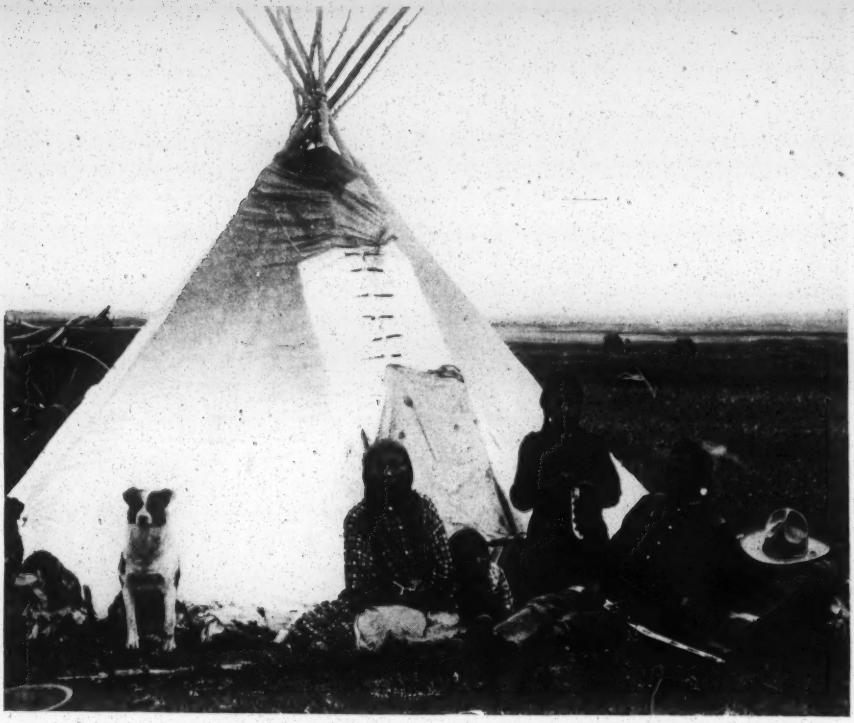

Photo by C. J. Blanchard

MONTANA NEIGHBORS OF IDAHO'S INDIANS

A Blackfeet warrior and his family in front of their tepee. Many of the Indians of the Far West have forsaken the tents of their ancestors and now live in cabins or sod huts.

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The Cranberry, Piquant Partner of Roast Turkey

A RECORD crop of cranberries has been harvested in the bogs of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and other cranberry-raising States. The piquant, red, "side-partner" of roast turkey and other holiday delicacies is an important source of income at this time of the year for scores of cranberry shippers and canners, and thousands of pickers.

The cranberry thrives in "depressions," that is, geographical depressions. The type of soil best suited for cranberry culture is found only in low, peat bogs which can be flooded easily to protect the plants from frost, insects, forest fires and weeds.

Although the cranberry is raised on a small scale in Nova Scotia, Holland, Australia, and Tasmania, the cultivated cranberry is almost an American institution, developed from native plants, and associated since pioneer days with Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Feasts. Before the white man came to the New World the Indians ate dried, powdered cranberries with wild turkey.

First Grown on Cape Cod

Massachusetts is the leading cranberry-producing State, growing more than half of the world's crop. New Jersey ranks second, Wisconsin third, while New York, Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, Michigan, and Virginia also add to the tide of ruby berries valued at nearly $4,000,000 annually. Cranberries have been cultivated on Cape Cod since about 1810, but it was not until the accidental discovery in 1850 that "sanding" (covering the bogs with a thin layer of clean sand) improved the quality and quantity of the crop, that the industry prospered.

The word "bog" may suggest a swampy area, but during most of the growing season a cranberry bog is as dry as a well-kept lawn. Water, however, must be available for flooding to kill insects and sometimes for irrigation. A cranberry bog must possess both dikes to hold water as long as it is needed and ditches to drain off excess moisture; for, while the cranberry plant can live for months under water during the dormant season, it cannot grow or produce fruit while submerged.

Given an acid soil, valueless for most other agriculture, the cranberry thrives. Decayed vegetable matter forms an ideal base, while sand, spread loosely over the field, permits better drainage and also keeps down weeds and moss. The average size of Massachusetts and New Jersey bogs is about 10 acres, but any patch of level bog land from one-tenth of an acre up to 100 acres or more can be used. Large bogs must be subdivided, however, for flooding and drainage.

"Champion Bog" in Wisconsin

Massachusetts bogs show a better average yield than those of any other State, producing about 30 barrels per acre. Some bogs have averaged 50 barrels per acre over a period of years. Yields of 100 barrels per acre, or even a barrel to the rod, are not unknown. But the all-time championship for large acreage is held by an 80-acre bog in Wisconsin, which has produced more than 125 barrels to the acre, and even in "off years" yields over 50.

The cranberry plant itself is a tiny, trailing, woody growth, rising less than a foot above the ground, but forming a dense mat of vegetation. Once the fruit was picked entirely by hand. Now hand scoops, like an enlarged sugar scoop with teeth, strip the berries from the bushes.

The harvesting season is short, beginning in New England in early September (a week or two later in New Jersey) and extending over a period of only six weeks.

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"The first thing to be seen upon entering the tomb was a great white vessel in the center of the second chamber. Upon illuminating it from the inside, I saw that it was translucent. The material of this beautiful amphora (or two-handled jar) is a variety of onyx marble known in Mexico as *tecali*.

"On the threshold, or vestibule, separating the two chambers of the tomb, and in the center of a great pile of bones, glittered objects of gold—beads, little bells, etc. Strung on the arm bones of one of the skeletons were ten bracelets, six of gold and four of silver.

"Finally, near the door of the tomb, I saw a golden diadem, and next to it the plume, twisted and bent, which at one time served to decorate it. Upon turning to leave, I was attracted by the skull, decorated with a mosaic of turquoise, which was in the first chamber near the threshold.

"In addition to the articles found on or near the surface in the interior of the tomb, we recovered from the same ground, but from greater depths, some small vessels and a fragment of a clay urn, all of which were Zapotecan, in contrast to the objects of the upper burial, which are Mixtecan. For this reason I believe that Tomb 7 was used on two occasions, first by the Zapotecs, who built it, and afterward by the Mixtecs.

"It is our problem to learn why the Mixtecs buried their nobles in this ancient Zapotecan tomb. As regards the date of the burial, I do not consider it very old. There are indications that the jewels cannot be from an era much before the Spanish Conquest. Hundreds of tombs, some probably as rich as Tomb 7, remain unexplored, and magnificent edifices covered by vegetation and rubble await the archeologist.

"The discovery of Tomb 7 has given us works of art comparable, and in many respects superior, to the finest productions of the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Chinese. It has shown that there existed in Mexico, prior to the arrival of the Spanish conquerors, great cultures with technical and artistic achievements that we do not suspect."

Note: Those interested in the ancient history of Mexico and in the work done by recent expeditions should also read the following: "Monte Albán, Richest Archeological Find in America," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1932; "Unearthing America's Ancient History," July, 1931; "North America's Oldest Metropolis," July, 1930; "Among the Zapotecs of Mexico," May, 1927; "Chichen Itzá, An Ancient American Mecca," January, 1925; "Ruins of Cuicuilco May Revolutionize Our History of Ancient America," August, 1923; "The Foremost Intellectual Achievement of Ancient America," February, 1922; "The Luster of Ancient Mexico," July, 1916; and "The Home of a Forgotten Race," June, 1914.

Bulletin No. 3, November 27, 1933.

Photograph from Dr. Alfonso Caso

ONE OF THE STRANGEST FINDS MADE IN THE MONTE ALBÁN TOMBS

This human skull was encrusted with tiny blue bits of turquoise, and an imitation knife, made of shell, was placed in the hollow of the nose. The skull was probably that of some great warrior captured and sacrificed by the Mixtecs. Afterwards they used it as a macabre war trophy, making an opening in the top and painting it red on the inside.

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Kabul, One of the World's Least-Known Capitals

WHEN cables flashed news of the assassination of King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan in Kabul, early in November, many parents as well as students and teachers no doubt reached for the family atlas or a map of the world to discover the whereabouts of this obscure kingdom and its capital city, so far removed from the beaten paths of commerce and tourist travel.

Kabul, in fact, is one of the three least-known important capitals in the world to-day. The others are Lhasa, capital of Tibet; and Riyadh, one of the two capitals of the newly-formed nation, Saudi-Arabia, in the center of the great Arabian peninsula.

Kabul long hung out a "no welcome" sign to all visitors, noted or otherwise. It made an exception two years ago when the Citroën-Haardt Trans-Asia Expedition, with which the National Geographic Society coöperated, passed through Afghanistan en route from Syria to China by tractor motor cars. Most of the time, however, the Afghan capital, like the rest of the Asian monarchy of which it is the largest city, remains isolated by physical and political barriers from the outside world.

Ancestors "Took to the Hills"

The desire for isolation is an Afghan heritage from remote ancestors, who "took to the hills" from the plains to escape being overrun by some of Asia's migrating hordes. High mountains, deserts, and independent, warlike tribes along the frontiers of this Asian super-Switzerland, make for the continuance of an age-old spirit of aloofness. Through only a few rocky defiles, notably the famous Khyber Pass, flows the traffic of modern civilization. The Afghan national slogan might be expressed: "Keep the passes closed."

Yet Kabul is far from crude or primitive. The Afghan capital has electric lights from a water power plant, telephones, automobiles, many of them serving foreign diplomatic representatives, machine shops, munitions works, and factories for making soap, shoes, and cloth, all built under British supervision. Its tanneries, aided by outside experts, are sources of especial pride.

European visitors—the few who have entered the country—find the Afghan official clever. He is a fervent Mohammedan, but realizes that there are more things in the world than Mohammed dreamed of. He takes what he wants of civilization, but keeps civilization at arm's length.

A Guess at the Population

Kabul itself is a busy city of about 100,000 people. One can only guess at the population because the single effort at a census failed. Rather than tell their names and ages so many Kabul residents either left the city or hid away that business was disrupted and the census was abandoned.

Kabul's flat roof dwellings rise in sweeping tiers from the banks of the Kabul River to sun-parched foothills, 7,000 feet above the sea, higher than the peak of Mt. Mitchell, loftiest of the Appalachian chain. The peaks of the Hindu Kush, three times as high, jut into the skyline not far away. Hence its winters are cold and its summers mild.

Player pianos and phonographs give the ear an inkling of the home life of Afghanistan's capital—a home life which is screened from the eye by interminable mud walls. Probably nowhere in the East is the seclusion of women more complete

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For this reason the bogs must be situated near a source of surplus labor. In Massachusetts many of the cranberry pickers come from the industrial districts around Boston; New Jersey pickers migrate from Philadelphia, Newark, and Trenton; and Indians from reservations pick part of Wisconsin's crop.

Central screening houses and coöperative marketing agencies are used by many cranberry producers. In the screening houses an ingenious machine separates good from bad berries by forcing them over a short barrier. Good berries are resilient, and bounce over the barriers. Soft ones fall into a discard hopper. Hand sorters "screen" all berries before they are packed into quarter-barrel boxes for shipment.

Although the cranberry made its dinner table début as cranberry sauce, it now appears in a number of different guises, ranging from cranberry juice cocktail to "mock cherry pie" (made of cranberries and raisins). Cranberry muffins, steamed cranberry puddings, cranberry salad, and cranberry frappé are other culinary uses of the fruit. By canning a part of each autumn's crop, cranberry raisers have extended the cranberry-eating season throughout the year.

See also: "New Jersey Now!" *National Geographic Magazine*, May, 1933; "Washington, the Evergreen State," February, 1933; and "American Berries of Hill, Dale, and Wayside," February, 1919.

Bulletin No. 4, November 27, 1933.

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SCOOPING CRANBERRIES FROM A NEW JERSEY BOG

Some of the crop is still picked by hand, but where heavy scoops are used men do most of the work in the field. Women are employed in the screening and packing houses. New Jersey ranks second among the States in cranberry crops.

than in Kabul. The extent and height of a man's walls are the barometer of his social station.

One of the most interesting sights in Kabul is its covered bazaar, or street of shops, similar to the "Street Called Straight," in Damascus. In its mazes, struggling, burdened, sweating masses of humanity, donkeys, fat-tailed sheep, camels, beggars, and dogs meet and mingle amid the pungent odors of food and other odors not so pleasant.

Only occasionally does the crowd part—when some important personage dashes through at a swift pace, the approved method of showing his distinction. There one may acquire anything from a rare Kashmir shawl, or an ivory-handled dagger, to a copper coin of the time of Alexander the Great, or unwashed grapes, cantaloupes, and pomegranates.

Kabul had its days of modernity in 1928 after the return of Amanullah and Queen Souriya from their triumph in Europe. The building of Amanullah's "New Kabul," four miles away, threatened the mud-and-wattle city's rôle of capital. But Amanullah fell and the imposing stone "Parliament" he built is still windowless. Old Kabul remains the capital of this land of tribesmen headed toward national unity.

Note: The *National Geographic Magazine* will publish a complete new article about Afghanistan, illustrated with many color photographs, in the December, 1933, issue. For additional references see: "Citroën-Haardt Trans-Asia Expedition Reaches Kashmir," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1931; "The World's Greatest Overland Explorer (Marco Polo)," November, 1928; "Every-day Life in Afghanistan," January, 1921; and "The Geography of Medicine," September, 1917.

See also "The New Map of Asia," a supplement to the December, 1933, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

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THE "NEW KABUL" WHICH WAS NEVER FINISHED

Tractor motor cars of the Citroën-Haardt Trans-Asia Expedition driving down a poplar-lined avenue in the modern city, begun by Amanullah, but now deserted. It is connected with Old Kabul, the ancient and present capital of Afghanistan, by this broad highway three miles long. In the distance can be seen the uncompleted parliament house.

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